Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 86 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, March 22, 1794. [Whole No. 544.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 22, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
		120
Ashes, pot, per ton,	134	140 7
——Pearl,	1 33	1 16
Arrack pr. gall.	100	120
Brandy, common,	145	149
——Coniac		50
Braziletto, pr. ton.	4	7
Bricks, pr. M.		3 33
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		5 33
Ditto, pilot		50
Ditto, small water, per keg	40	
Beer, American, in bottles, pr doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3
Beef, Boston, per barrel		10 11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		24
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		48
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		18
——Dipped		15
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		25
—— Country		12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	40	67
Cloves		1 67
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.	16	18
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		2
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10 37
Cotton pr. lb.	27	12
Currants		14
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		11
——Ravens	18	20
Dutch sail duck,		50
Feathers pr. lb.		11 12
Flax ditto		80 90
Flaxseed pr. bush.		6 67
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6
——Common,		5 67
——Bur middlings, best		2 52
——Meal, Indian		2 67
——ditto Rye,		2
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1 40	20
Fustic pr. ton,		4 33
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		88
Do. pr. gall.		90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		10
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		20 24
Ginseng,		
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	5	
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	100	1 10
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		56
——Barley	1	1 10
——Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	5	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.		9
Hops		13
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
		1 67
Indigo, French per lb.		1 80
——Carolina	1	133 33
Irons, sad pr. ton,		4
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	82 66
——Bar pr. ton,		25
——Pig		173 33
——Sheet		100 33
——Nail rods		5
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	12
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		5 67
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	7
——in bars		10 67
——white	10	6 67
——red	6 40	20
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	7
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		30
Logwood		11
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		4
——second quality		20
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	2 67
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	33
Mast spars ditto		47
Molasses pr. gall.		56
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		56
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr case		50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 5
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		12
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		40
Pimento		18
Raisins, best, pr. keg		9
Ditto pr. jar		4
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Rosin pr. barrel		2 73
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 30
——Antigua		1 16
——Windward		87
——Barbadoes		80
——Country, N. E.	80	
Salt-petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		17
——Castile		18
Starch		2
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 6
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		40
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		48
——Boston, No. I. ditto		35
——No. II.		31
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		26
——Loaf, single refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Lisbon		80
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogshead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
—— Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	1	1 28
——Hyson skin,		95 60
——Souchong,		90 93
——Congo,		50 50
——Bohea,		40 36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	12 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		67
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	80	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl.	466 2/3
—— at 60 days	463 1/3
—— at 90 days	461 1/3
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 42c per guilder.	

For FALMOUTH, (G. B.)

The Brig

NANCY,

Andrew Gwin, Master.

A good vessel, and will Sail on Monday next—For Passage only, apply to

GEORGE MEADE.

March 20. d3t.

☞ *The Letter Bag will be taken from the Post-Office, at 12 o'clock Sundy next.*

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Boston,

The Brig

DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:

WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Boston,

THE BRIG

George & Harriott,

Josiah Bernard, Master.

WILL sail the 25th inst. has good accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17. di25

For Sale,

The American Brig

TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,

Arch Street wharf,

Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14. *drot

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third street, between Chesnut and Walnut st. eets in Philadelphia; and its demensions are 110 feet on Third street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

eop 3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, are and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&sgw

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

Phlladelphia.

A General Meeting of the CITIZENS,

THIS AFTERNOON.

The subscribers having been appointed by their fellow-citizens, to prepare and report an Instrument expressive of the public thanks, for the services which were rendered by the Committee of Health, during the calamity that lately afflicted the City and neighborhood of Philadelphia; and to suggest the measures proper to be pursued, in order to carry the recommendation of that benevolent Committee into effect, deem it their duty again to call the attention of the citizens to a subject so interesting to the community upon principles of gratitude, honor and policy.

At the meetings which have been hitherto summoned, there have not attended a sufficient number of Citizens to express the public sentiment; owing, it is presumed, to a general acquiescence in the plan which has been proposed and published: But as the subscribers cannot think themselves warranted in proceeding further, upon this important occasion, without the express approbation of their Fellow-Citizens—they request a General Meeting to be held at the City-Hall, at 5 o'clock *This Afternoon.*

It will be remembered, that unless the citizens attend agreeably to the above appointment, the most meritorious services must pass unacknowledged. A numerous class of Orphans will probably be involved in great distress, and even the balance due to the Committee of Health must remain unpaid.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
ALEXANDER J. DALLAS,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN SWANWICK,
CHARLES BIDDLE,
WILLIAM ROGERS.

Philad. March 22.

eſt European Intelligence.

Extracted from Papers received by Captain Tarris.

To the Miniſter of War, by the General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

From the Quarter-General of Ollioule, the 29th Frimaire, 2d Year of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

Toulon is rendered to the Republic, and the ſucceſs of our arms is complete. The promontory of Aiguillette, firſt decided the fate of the infamous city. The 26th Frimaire, every means were united for the reduction of this poſition. The bad weather was contrary to our views till near one in the morning: but nothing could ſtop the ardor of men, free, combatting againſt tyrants.—And notwithſtanding the obſtacles of the weather, our brethren ruſhed into the path of glory as ſoon as the order was given. The repreſentatives of the people, Robeſpierre, Sallicetti, Ricoud and Frenon were with us—They ſhewed to their brethren an example of their courage. This paternal and heroic body was certain to enſure victory. The Engliſh redoubt, defended by a double battery—a retrenched camp—covert way—Chevaux-de-friſe, &c. &c.—thirteen pieces of cannon of 36, 24, &c.—5 mortars—and 2000 choſen troops—beſides, defended by two fires, croſs-ways, of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

The impetuoſity of the republicans and the ſudden taking of this terrible redoubt, which appeared from its heights an inacceſſible volcano, ſo affrighted the enemy, that they immediately abandoned the reſt of the promontory, and ſpread in Toulon a panic, aggravated to the laſt degree, when they ſaw the fleet riding out of the roads.

The ſame day, I continued different attacks on Malboſquet and other poſts.—Then Toulon began to loſe every hope. The red redoubts, ſuch as Pommets, Pharon, and many others, were abandoned the following night. At length Toulon was evacuated; but the enemy had the *fineſſe* to cover their flight, and we could not follow them, being defended by the ramparts, the gates of which being cloſed, rendered impracticable our purſuit.

The fire which appeared at the head of the port, was the firſt indication of their departure. We immediately approached Toulon; and it was not till after night, that we were aſſured it was abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and the infamous coalition, who fooliſhly pretended to make us ſubmit to its revolting government; the precipitation with which the general evacuation was made, nearly ſaved us the whole of the property, and the greateſt part of the ſhipping. Toulon now delivered by force, all which treaſon had wreſted from us. When the diviſion of the weſt of our army prepared this grand event, that of the eaſt, commanded by General Lapoype, advanced with Citizen Barras, Repreſentative of the People towards the mountain of Pharon, and carried the firſt redoubt, all the others as well as Fort Pharon, were evacuated by the enemy, like thoſe of the weſt. We have loſt 74 or 80 of our brethren, and the number of wounded 250. It is not poſſible to know the loſs of the enemy, but we may judge in adding the dead and the priſoners, we have cauſed them a loſs during this day, more than 12,000 fighting men.

Thus, Citizen Miniſter, has terminated the contre-revolution of the South; we owe it to our brave Republicans compoſing this army, who have all well deſerved of their country, and of whom many individuals ought to be diſtinguiſhed by national gratitude.

DUGOMIER.

J. B. Lacoſte, and Baudot, Repreſentatives of the people, at the Armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle to the National Convention.

Niderbroun, the 2d Nivoſe, 2d Year of the Republic.

The defenders of the Republic, Citizen Colleagues, have carried a ſignal victory over the Auſtrians. You know that the ſatellites of kings, depending more on the force of their cannon, than their own courage, entrenched themſelves on the heights of Reiſhoffen, Gendershoffen, Frechevillers and Verth before Haguenau, and had formed redoubts a triple etage, not leſs formidable than thoſe of Jemappe. The head of their entrenchments was attacked this morning with great ſucceſs. The ſoldiers of the Republick took 16 pieces of cannon, 20 caiſſons and 500 priſoners, in the number of whom is found the colonel of the emperor's firſt regiment, all bedaubed with ribbands and croſſes; with eight other officers. The number of their dead is very conſiderable. We never think of taking priſoners, till we are tired with killing them. Our loſs is inconſiderable. It would take up too much of your time to detail all the prodigies of valour of our brave ſoldiers. The generals will communicate to you the particulars. This victory is the more important, as it is the opening which conducts us to Landau. We have been all the day in the field of battle, in the midſt of our brethren in arms. We have ourſelves fired off the cannon againſt the enemy. This victory ſhall be followed with the greateſt ardor.

J. B. LACOSTE.
M. A. BAUDOT.

Particulars concerning the re-taking of Toulon, tranſlated from the Journal de la Montagne of the 3d Nivos, [Dec. 23.] 2d year of the Republic one and indiviſible.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Barrere aſcends the tribune and ſpeaks as follows: 'Citizens, the arms of the Republic have obtained another triumph: the combined efforts of our domeſtic intriguers have been overcome. Crowned robbers had meditated the deſtruction of the maritime power of our nation. They reſted their hopes of ſucceſs on the ſhameful ſale of Toulon, the bribes ſcattered with profuſion at Breſt, and the getting poſſeſſion of Dunkirk. But the repreſentatives of the people have preſerved Breſt to the Republic, the Engliſh have fled like daſtards from before Dunkirk, and French bravery, fired with indignation at ſuch complicated treachery, has made a laſt and ſucceſsful effort againſt the tyrants of Toulon. Thus the Engliſh have failed in their attempts againſt Dunkirk, Saint Maloes, Granville, Cherbourg, Breſt, Bourdeaux, Marſeilles, and Toulon. Thus the Mediterranean is re-conqured: that channel to the French trade is at laſt free. Already hath the cannon, victorious againſt the fugitive Spaniards and the deſtroying Engliſh, reſounded to the Dardanelles and throughout all Italy. Corſica will be wreſted from the ambition of the Paoliſts, and the certainty of ſupplies will at length reſtore to the South that energy which it ought never to have loſt. The moſt important advantage we derive from the conqueſt of Toulon is that it affords us abundant ſupplies of proviſions.

After a ſpeech repeatedly interrupted by the applauſe of the audience he reads the following diſpatches:

The Repreſentatives of the people with the army directed againſt Toulon.

Ollioules, the 28th Frimaire, [Dec. 18.]

We announced to you that the iſſue of the action of the 10th, [Nov. 30.] was only a prelude to greater ſucceſſes. The event has juſtified our prediction. Conformably to our determination every meaſure had been taken for driving out with ignominy the ruffians who had baſely obtained poſſeſſion of the infamous Toulon, and yeſterday was the day appointed for this glorious operation.

We did not loſe a ſingle moment; even before all the forces we expected were arrived, we began our attack. It was chiefly directed againſt the Engliſh redoubt which commanded the forts D'Eguillette and Bolagnier, defended by upwards of 3000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and ſeveral mortars. The enemies had exhauſted the reſources of art to render it impregnable, and we are perſuaded that few forts are as ſtrongly fortified as that redoubt. It could not however hold out againſt the ardor and courage of the brave defenders of the country.

The forces of the diviſion under the command of Labrode and where General Dugomier obtained diſtinguiſhed honor, attacked the redoubt at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 6 the flag of the Republic was ſeen flying in it. This ſucceſs, it is true, coſts our country 200 men killed, and more than 500 wounded, but the enemies loſt their entire garriſon, of which 500 were taken priſoners, amongſt whom are eight officers and a Neapolitan Prince.

Terrified at our ſucceſs they abandoned by night the forts of Malboſquet and Pomunch, the latter of which they blew up in deſpair. They alſo evacuated the red and white redoubts, fort Pharon and its redoubt, and took meaſures to get their fleet out of the range of our guns and our bombs with which they were inceſſantly galled. The fleet is at preſent without the great road. The enemies have embarked many of the inhabitants of Toulon and the greater part of their forces; they have, however, left ſome troops at fort la Malgue, and in the town to cover their retreat. We are maſters of La Croix des Signaux, of fort l'Artique and of Cape Brun, we hope to get poſſeſſion of la Malgue this night, and tomorrow we ſhall be in Toulon employed in avenging the Republic.

Upwards of 400 oxen, ſome ſheep and hogs, are the only troops ſent by the Pope, with a few Friars. Forage, proviſions of all kinds, tents, all the camp furniture that the enemy had in their forts and redoubts, with upwards of a hundred pieces of large cannon, have fallen into our hands.

P. S. Our colleague, Barras, who is in the diviſion commanded by General Lapoype, informs us, that all the heights of the mountain of Pharon, have been taken by ſtorm, and that the fort and redoubt of the ſame name, have been evacuated, and 30 priſoners taken, including an Engliſh Colonel.

The ſame Repreſentatives write on the 29th [Dec. 19.]—The infamous city preſents at this moment the moſt dreadful ſpectacle. The ferocious enemies of liberty ſet fire to the ſquadron before they fled. The arſenal is in flames. The town is almoſt deſerted. We meet with no human beings but galley ſlaves who have broken their chains in the overthrow of the kiugdom of Louis XVI. All the poſts are now occupied by the troops of the Republic. Two exploſions which have taken place have put us on our guard againſt ambuſhes of that nature, and we defer to march the army into the town until all the powder magazines be ſtrictly examined. We employ our attention by day in concerting meaſures for avenging libirty and the brave republicans who have died for their country. The enemy's ſquadron is not yet free from inquietude. The winds are contrary to its putting to ſea and it may be forced to return within the range of our batteries; the place was bombarded yeſterday from 12 o'clock at noon till 10 at night, which precipitated the flight of the enemies and of the criminal inhabitants.

Two hundred Spaniſh horſes were found ſaddled and bridled, which could not be embarked. The embarkation was made in diſorder. Two ſloops crowded with fugitives were ſunk by our batteries. Should the weather force the ſquadron to keep the ſea for any time, it muſt inevitably ſuffer the moſt dreadful diſtreſs, every veſſel being crowded with women, and the enemy having on board at leaſt 5000 ſick.

The writer continues: never did any troops behave with ſo much heroiſm. The repreſentatives of the people marched at the head of the colums. Salicetti and Robeſpierre, the younger, with naked ſwords pointed out the road of victory to the firſt troops of the Republic, and mounted to the aſſault. The rain and the moſt dreadful weather could not for a moment abate the ardor of the Republicans. Let not the ſervices which the repreſentatives of the people conſtantly render in their miſſion be unregarded.

Barrere then propoſes the following decree, which is adopted.

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public ſafety, decrees:

I. The army of the Republic directed againſt Toulon hath deſerved well of the nation.

II There ſhall be celebrated in the whole extent of the Republic, on the decade next enſuing, the publication of this decree in each commune, a national feaſt to ſolemnize this happy event. The National Convention ſhall aſſiſt in a body at this civic ceremony.

III. The repreſentatives of the people at the victorious army at Toulon, are charged to collect a particular account of the feats of heroiſm which reflect a luſtre on the re-taking of that rebellious city.

IV. They ſhall beſtow rewards in the name of the Republic, on the brave citizens of the army, who have ſignalized themſelves by great actions.

V. The name of Toulon is ſuppreſſed; that commune ſhall henceforth be called Port de la Montagne.

VI. The houſes within that rebellious city ſhall be levelled with the ground. Nothing ſhall be preſerved in it but the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for the ſervice of war and for ſhipping, proviſions and ammunition.

VII. The news of the taking of Toulon, ſhall be ſent by expreſſes to the armies and to the departments. To the diſpatch of the news to the armies, ſhall be joined the following addreſs, approved by the Convention.

The armies of the Republic are once more triumphant. Toulon which had baſely ſold itſelf to the Engliſh, has been re-taken from them by an army which has re-conquered that rebellious city at the point of the bayonet, ſupplying by their courage the inſufficiency of number. Soldiers of the Republic, ſuch is the example preſented to you by your brothers in arms.

Will you ſuffer the ſatellites of the deſpots any longer to ſully the ſoil of equality? Is not victory the conſtant reward of your courage? Strike then, exterminate thoſe vile ſlaves who have always betaken themſelves to flight at the firſt onſet of the Sons of Liberty. Already the daſtardly Engliſh, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk, and driven from Toulon, are forever overthrown. The Vendée thrice cut to pieces in a fortnight, is hemmed in on all ſides. New advantages obtained on the Rhine have partly repaired the loſſes ſuſtained by former treachery, and leave only Landau to be relieved. In the north, Maubeuge is reſcued from danger. Soldiers of the country, theſe ſucceſſes are the fruit of your efforts for theſe three laſt months. What can hinder you from terminating the campaign of liberty by the utter deſtruction of the tyrants? Seize that weapon which has already inſpired them with ſuch terror. Drive them before you with your bayonets, and force them to go hide their ſhame in the haunts of ſlavery, and France delivered from her enemies, will owe to you at once the happineſs which ſhe will derive from the eſtabliſhment of Liberty, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.

The following intelligence is copied from Weſt India papers received by the laſt arrivals.

BANKS OF THE RHINE,

AUGSBURG, Dec. 19.

Extract of a private letter.

"You may expect to hear of the ſurrender of Landau in a few poſts. A woman was taken a few days ſince coming from the town. In her ſhoe was found a letter from the Commandant, addreſſed to the National Convention, declaring that the garriſon muſt ſurrender, if great efforts were not taken to relieve it, as it had only fifteen days proviſions.

"The allies expect the French will make great efforts to raiſe the ſiege; but the former have 120,000 men encamped to advantage, and there is not a doubt but they will be able to hold their poſition. The French are routed in every engagement in theſe parts—14,000 men having been cut down within theſe ten days."

TOULON, Nov. 30, 1793.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the enemy having opened a conſiderable battery on the heights of Arenes, which much annoyed one of our principal out poſts (Malbouſquet,) it became neceſſary to attack it. Diſpoſitions for that purpoſe were made, and this morning, at 5 o'clock a corps of 400 Britiſh, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my command, marched from the town. Notwithſtanding the whole was obliged to croſs the New River by one bridge only, to divide into four columns, to march acroſs olive grounds interſected by ſtone walls, and to aſcend a very conſiderable height, cut into vine terraces, yet we ſucceeded in ſurprizing and forcing the enemy, and were ſoon in full poſſeſſion of the battery and height, but I am ſorry to ſay, that inſtead of forming upon and occupying the long and narrow ſummit of the hill, agreeable to orders and military prudence, the impetuoſity of the troops led them to follow the enemy, to deſcend the height, to aſcend other diſtant heights, and at laſt, in diſorder, to encounter ſuch ſuperior advancing numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquiſh the advantages we at firſt gained.

It is with much concern, I muſt add, that Lieutenant General O'Hara, who had arrived at the battery on our firſt ſucceſs was involved in the conſequence of this ſudden reverſe, was wounded in the arm, and made priſoner.

We have to regret, that ſo many gal-

lant officers, and men fell on this occasion.

From General O'Hara's absence, the command devolves on me. I shall endeavor to discharge it to the best of my ability and health, till his majesty's further pleasure is signified.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

D. DUNDAS, Maj. Gen.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Victory, Toulon Road, Nov. 30.

SIR,

The enemy having erected and opened a battery against the post of Malbousquet, from which shells would reach the town and arsenal, Governor O'Hara signified to me yesterday, his intention to attempt to destroy it, and bring off the guns; and requested some seamen to be sent to a post he proposed to withdraw the British soldiers from. The Governor proposed not to go out himself, but unfortunately, did not keep his word. A most clear distinct, and regular plan was settled, and the commanding officer of the troops of each nation had a copy of it. The troops moved at four o'clock this morning, and surprised the redoubt most completely. Never was a service performed with more regularity and exactness; but the ardour and impetuosity of the troops (instead of forming on the height where the battery was raised, as they were particularly ordered to do,) led them to rush after the enemy, near a mile on the other side, in a very scattered and irregular manner. The consequence of which was, the enemy collected in very great force; and, in the retreat of our troops, they suffered extremely. I herewith transmit an account of the loss of the British in killed, wounded and missing: But Major-General Dundas will give you more particulars. The Governor most unfortunately was wounded and taken prisoner. A surgeon was sent to him immediately (by permission of Gen. du Gommier, Commander in Chief of the Eastern Army at the siege of Toulon,) who reports, that the Governor's wound is a flesh one only in the arm; but being faint by the loss of blood, he was obliged to sit down under a wall, and there made prisoner of.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

AMERICA.

NASSAU, Dec. 27.

In these islands we know little of a war existing, except from report of what is doing elsewhere, or from the low price of our staple article of produce, and the enhanced price of the necessaries of life.

The privateering business, which created such an active scene here during the Summer, is now nearly at a stand; and with the surrender of the French Islands, which we cannot regard as a very distant event, must entirely cease,

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January 7.

The ship Eliza, Hartley, from Liverpool and St. Vincent, for the Caicos, was lost on Philips's Reef, off the East Caicos, 2d Dec. at 10 P. M. owing to the rapidity of a current setting to the westward. At the time the ship struck, she had all sail set, standing off shore with a light breeze from E. While aground on the reef, nine miles from the land, on the 3d of December, with a signal of distress flying, at noon, a sloop, which proved to be the Bermudian, Bartlett, a privateer of twelve guns, belonging to Bermuda, came to them; when, instead of giving relief to people in such a distressed situation, the crews of the privateer' boats, by direction of their officers, plundered the cargo of the Eliza. One of them, named Ingram, who was called Captain, was particularly active in this shameful business. Captain Hartley, at the time the privateer's boats boarded the Eliza, was making for the shore in his long boat, with part of the cargo; and had, previous to his leaving the ship, ordered the mate to request the assistance of the sloop, then coming down to the ship. At night the mate, with all the crew left on board, came ashore to Captain Hartley, informed him of the above particulars, and also told him that while the privateer's men were plundering the ship, they put all the officers in confinement. The mate, James Steel, and two seamen, John Ramsay and John Mather, have since died at Turk's Islands.

Affidavits from several of the officers and seamen of the Eliza, respecting the brutal behaviour of the Bermudian's people, are obtained; and the necessary steps are now taking for bringing the perpetrators of such barbarity to punishment.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in New York, belonging to Salem, to his son in this city, dated the 20th inst.

"Since writing you last, I have received a letter from my partner Mr. H. of Salem, of the 13th inst. giving an account of the arrival there, of our schooner Active, from a fortunate voyage; the Active was carried into New Providence, which place she left the 21st ult. and informs that but one American vessel was then there, which was the Olive Branch from New York, and she was to leave there the next day; that Capt. Hodges of the Active, was generously supplied there with fresh beef and spirits, gratis, and all port charges paid, *thus* some are treated in some British ports, while in others they are plundered, &c.

At a general meeting of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the State House, last Tuesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved,

That a committee consisting of five citizens, be appointed to prepare a plan for soliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic freemen, for the purposes of establishing a fund, to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow citizens, who, sailing on board of vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enslaved by the Algerines or any other piratical state.

Resolved,

That the above committee shall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens, to be holden on the 22d day of March inst.

Resolved,

That the following named persons shall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, viz. John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Israel Israel, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas.

The above named Committee being ready to report,

GIVE NOTICE,

And particularly request the attendance of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at the State House, *THIS DAY*, the 22d inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Yesterday at a meeting of Citizens, a Committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature of the state, requesting them to grant a sum of money, in addition to the sum appropriated by Congress, for the purpose of fortifying the port of New-York.

Chairman, General James Alner.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee.

Edward Livingston,
John Broome,
Richard Harrison,
R. R. Livingston,
James Alner.

By captain Orne of the ship Favorite, who has arrived at this place from Bourdeaux, which place he left Jan. 7th, we are informed, that when he sailed the embargo on American shipping was not taken off, nor was there any prospect of it—The number of American vessels detained there, he believes to be about 125. The reason for this embargo was altogether a mystery. The embargo extends to the Swedish and Danish vessels as well as to the Americans. The cargoes of all vessels are taken by French officers, valued, and paid for; but they are seldom valued at more than half the first cost.

A Danish vessel had been dispatched from that kingdom, with provisions for the Danish crews which were suffering in that port, but she had no sooner arrived, than her cargo was seized, except a small allowance for the several crews. Assignats are the principal medium of business in France, and it is death to make any difference between paper and specie.

Brig Penelope, George Bray, from New-York, was met in the river on the 5th January, 1794, by Capt. Orne, bound to Bourdeaux.

The Massacuhusetts Captain White, sailed from the river on the 7th Jan. for New-York, on the 14th was captured by the ship James Capt. Thomas Wilks, a letter of marque of 16 guns belonging to Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, suspecting the cargo was French property, and intended to carry the Massachusetts to that Island.

On the 29th of Jan. the James fell in with the Anna Boletta, a Danish brig from Leghorn bound to New-York, and Capt James Orne of Portsmouth N. H. who was a passenger on board the Massachusetts, took passage on board her for New-York, and arrived on the 17th of March. The 14th of February while on board the Anna Boletta, in lat. 24 00. lat. 25. W. fell in with the sloop Betsey, Capt. Enoch Coffin, belonging to Charleston, S. C. 24 days from Cadiz, bound to Baltimore, who informed that twelve sail of Americans had been taken by the Algerines, which they had certain accounts of in Cadiz. Capt. Coffin sailed in company with 20 sail of other American vessels, under convoy of two Spanish ships of war, the Spaniards giving them no signals neither informing them the day they were to sail, soon ran away from them and left them to shift for themselves.—On the 22d of Feb. spoke the schooner Patty, of Norwich, all well, from Cadiz, bound to Norwich. The Richmond of Richmond, Capt. Lee; and Nymph, Captain West of Philadelphia, by some means obtained permission and sailed about the 20th of December—the Aurora, Capt. Stewart of Portsmouth, N. H. sailed, loaded with brandy for New-York about the 21st of December.

Any American vessel with provisions, the French nation will take at about half the first cost, and keep us in the port to starve after.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 9.

"We had a town meeting last night, and we are to support Congress with our lives and fortunes—an embargo was talked of, and every body fears it—from the conversation I have had with several members of Congress, they imagine they shall sit the greatest part of the summer, at least a considerable time longer than that talked of, but they did not seem to intimate an embargo likely to be laid, and said if it was, it would not be coastways."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A CARD,

Addressed to Mr. S——.

A CITIZEN presents his compliments to Mr. S——k, and begs leave to ask him *how many days* have passed over, since he sent some of his vessels with cargoes to the ports of that *vindictive, ambitious, arbitrary, savage, insidious, clandestine, unjust, inhumane. arrogant, piratical, violent, insolent, mean, contemptuous,* nation Great Britain, & whether he has not received, & does not expect these same vessels home again with cargoes—The Citizen also begs leave to ask how many vessels he has sent to France lately, and if any, whether he does not expect them to be embargoed, or freighted back with assignats, if his Captain should not be in a capacity to bribe National Commissioners to let him bring off produce?

How dare he trust his vessels or cargoes to the ports of that first named bad nation, who will seize them and confiscate them?

I declare I will tell of him, if he does not use more genteel language in future.

21st. March.

A writer in the Hampshire Gazette concludes some observations on the Commercial Resolutions, which have so long been the topic of conversation, with the following remarks and queries:

I rejoice to find that the New-England Members have learnedly combated those anti-commercial and anti-agricultural resolutions—the profound wisdom and unshaken patriotism which they have exhibited must be as pleasing to their friends as terrible to their enemies. And may we never see a Ward, a Sedgwick, a Foster or a Lyman, our immediate Representatives, either so ignorant, weak or wicked as to adopt measures diametrically opposite to the real interest of their laborious constituents.

Let them be careful not to interrupt our present prosperity at this irritating crisis, by chimerial projects—But may they merit our future friendship and support, by their united endeavors to secure to us the blessings we now enjoy under our own flourishing vines and fig-trees.

Farmers—are your taxes under the general government easy? Is there a ready market and high price for whatever your Farms will produce? Do you wish a continuation of these benefits, and deprecate their interruption?

Laborers—Is there not an increasing call on you for your labor? Need you spend one idle hour for want of employ? And are you not paid more, and better than formerly?

Mechanicks—Has not the price of your labour greatly risen, and your ingenuity infinitely better rewarded than ever it was before?

Shopkeepers—Did you ever experience a readier sale of goods and prompter pay than at this moment?

If these questions are answered in the affirmative there can be no doubt on your minds, but that it is for the general benefit of the community to prefer the prosperity we now enjoy to the adoption of a string of resolutions that have not stood the test of experience—beware of novelty!

A HAMPSHIRE FARMER.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVALS.

		Days.
Ship Aurora,	Stewart,	Bourdeaux, 76
Brig Flora,	Carson,	Havanna, 12
	John, Cooper,	Curracoa, 20
Sloop Molly,		Smith, Bermuda, 11

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriott, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine, six years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bear skin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all size, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

March 22,

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called

The Jealous Wife.

Mr. Oakley	Mr. Fennell
Major Oakley,	Mr. Whitlock
Charles,	Mr. Moreton
Russett,	Mr. Wignell
Sir Harry Beagle,	Mr. Chalmers
Lord Trinket,	Mr. Finch
Captain O'Cutter,	Mr. Bates
William,	Mr. Darley jun.
John,	Mr. Warrell
Tom,	Mr. Francis
Lady Freelove's serv't.	Master. Warrell
Mrs. Oakley,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Freelove,	Mrs. Morris
Harriet,	Mrs. Francis
Toilet,	Mrs. Rowson
Chambermaid,	Miss. Willems

The scenes designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Opera, a characteristic *Pantomimical* DANCE, *called*—

The Sailor's Landlady,

OR,

Jack in Distress.

Jack,	Mr. Francis
Ned Haulyard *(with a new song)*	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors,	Messrs. Warrell, Bliffet, Warrell. jun. Lee, Bason and De Moulin.
Lasses,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miss. Rowson, & Miss. Willems.
Landlady,	Mrs. Rowson
Orange Girl,	Mrs. De Marque

To conclude with a double HORNPIPE by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

The Musical Entertainment, called,

The Virgin Unmask'd.

Goodwill,	Mr. Warrell
Coupee,	Mr. Francis
Quaver,	Mr. Marshall
Blister,	Mr. Bates
Thomas,	Mr. Green
Miss. Lucy,	Mrs. Marshall

INFORMATION
Is Requested

By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England, and was at Philadelphia 1st August, 1793, since which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.

March 22.

FOR SALE,
MATHEW CAREY, No. 118.
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

To be Sold at Public Venaue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Rariton river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. gtaw6w

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Baſil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant ſtates in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither were ſeized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Striſe;—that being ſo ſeiſed, Baſil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to ſell his, the ſaid Baſil's intereſt in the ſaid land, that afterwards the ſaid Benjamin ſold the ſaid land to a certain William Gaither for the conſideration of ſix hundred pounds which hath been ſince paid, that the ſaid William hath aſſigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the ſaid Benjamin for the conveyance of the ſaid land: The Complainant now further ſtates (and ſo appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the proceſs of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inſerted in the newſpaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themſelves intereſted in the premiſes, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for veſting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforeſaid.

Teſt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. *12w4w
To Robert Evans.

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets
Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

Scheme of a Lottery,
To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinlty of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.
January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Juſt Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
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Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Gny Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
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Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
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Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
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For Sale by the Subſcribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

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